

Svensson, C., Pershagen, G. and Klominek, J., "Smoking and Passive Smoking in Relation to Lung Cancer in Women," Acta Oncologica 28(5): 623-629, 1989.

In this population-based case-control study, conducted in Stockholm county, Sweden, 210 cases and 209 age-matched population controls were questioned via interview. The study's purpose was to investigate "the association between female lung cancer and some possible etiological agents." Cases were identified in the area's major hospitals; controls were chosen at random from the county population register. For the ETS analyses, a hospital control group was sometimes included as well; this group consisted of women with suspected lung cancer who had been investigated and found not to have lung cancer. Questions included in the interview concerned diet, "exposure to ETS" (including domestic exposure during childhood and adult domestic and workplace exposure), smoking, and residential history. All but two of the cases were histologically or cytologically confirmed; carcinoids and unconfirmed cases were excluded from the ETS analyses.

No statistically significant RRs for ETS exposure indices were reported in never-smoking women; only 38 of the 210 cases had never smoked. Two indices assessing "lifetime exposure" were presented: exposed as child or adult RR = 1.4 (95% CI 0.2-2.5), and exposed as child and adult RR = 1.9 (95% CI 0.2-3.7). Regarding childhood exposure, for father smoking during childhood, an overall RR of 0.9 (95% CI 0.4-2.3) was reported; for mother smoking during childhood (only 3 cases), the reported RR = 3.3 (95% CI 0.5-18.8). Workplace exposure was not discussed separately, rather, the authors presented two indices: exposure as adult at home or at work, RR = 1.2 (95% CI 0.4-2.9), and exposure as adult at home and at work, RR = 2.1 (95% CI 0.6-8.1).

Although diet was included in the questionnaire, it was not discussed in the publication.

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